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FORMAL VERDICT RENDERED BY THE COURT OF CASSATION.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

NEW COURT-MARTIAL TO SIT AT RENNES-GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO BRING

THE PRISONER HOME. paris, June 3.-The Court of Cassation to-day rendered a verdict in favor of a revision of

the Dreyfus case, and ordered a new courtmartial, to sit at Rennes, sixty miles from Nantes, for the trial of the prisoner. Previous to the announcement of the verdict

crowds of people assembled at the Palace of Justice and in its neighborhood, awaiting the decision. Perfect calm prevailed.

The decision, which was pronounced at 3:40 p. m., says the prisoner is to be retried on the

Is Dreyfus guilty of having, in 1804, practised machinations or had communication with a foreign Power or its agents, with the view of facilitating acts of hostilities in the case of a war with France, or having furnished the means therefor by furnishing notes or documents retraced on the bordereau?

When the doors of the Court of Cassation were opened an immense crowd of people attempted to rush through the entrance, and for a time there was great confusion and uproar. JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

The session opened at 3 o'clock, when the President of the Court, Mazeau, after reminding the audience that all demonstrations were interdicted, gave judgment in the following

The court, after bearing the report of the premier president of the Civil Chamber, the Prosecutor-General's finding and the application of Maltre Mornard (counsel for Mme. Drey-fus), in the new Article 443, Paragraph 4, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the effect that a revision of judgment can be demanded when new facts are produced or unknown documents showing the innocence of the condemned; in view of the judgment of October 29, 1898, rendered by the Criminal Chamber, ordering an in-quiry and declaring the demand for a revision of the Dreyfus case was presented in proper form, and in view of the results of said inquiry: In view of the presentation to the court-martial of a secret document bearing the words "Ce canalic de D—," and seeing that the communication of this document is proved by the depositions of M. Casimir-Perier, General Mercier and General de Boisdeffre, and seeing that M. Casimir-Perier has declared he heard from General Mercier that the document bearing the words "Ce canaille de D—" submitted to the court-martial was believed to indicate Dreyfus. and that in addition Generals Mercler and De Boisdeffre, who were invited to say whether they knew if said communication had occurred, refused to reply, thus acknowledging it; seeing that by the revelations subsequent to the verdict the communication to the court-martial of a document was capable of influencing their minds, and now regarded as applicable to Dreyfus, con-stitutes a new fact calculated to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the crime charged against Dreyfus consisted of furnishing to a foreign Power secret documents connected with the national defence, accompanying which was a missive styled a bordereau, undated, unsigned and written on filigraned paper which is no longer manufactured, and that two authenticated letters, written on the identical paper, dated contemporaneously with the bordereau, were discovered in the house of Esterhazy, the were discovered in the house of Esternazy, the writing upon which experts have declared to be the same as that of the bordereau, which facts were finknown to the court-martial, tend to establish the innocence of Dreyfus; seeing that the alleged confessions of Dreyfus to Captain Lebrun-Renaud are disproved; in view of these arguments and without submitting others, the court quashes and annuls the verdict of condemnation of December 22, 1894, against Alfred December by the first court-martial of the mill-

nation of December 22, 1894, against Airea Dreyfus by the first court-martial of the military government of Paris, and sends the accused before a court-martial at Rennes, to be specially appointed to conduct the new trial.

This judgment is to be printed and transcribed on the docket of the first court-martial, along-side the decision which is annulled.

The court then adjourned.

of "Vive la Justice!" "Vive la Loi!" BRINGING BACK THE PRISONER.

Premier Dupuy has summoned the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, War, Navy and the Colonies to meet to-morrow morning in order to confer upon the measures to be taken to bring Dreyfus back to France.

NEMESIS HAS OVERTAKEN THEM. A DAY OF RECKONING AT HAND FOR THE PERSECUTORS OF DREYFUS.

Paris, June 3 .- Mrs. Emily Crawford writes as follows:

Colonel Du Paty de Clam is confined in the cell where he tortured Dreyfus. He showed himself a torturing inquisitor, bereft of conscience. What an awful awakening there must now be of the hidden monitor! Nemesis has been less halting then usual in overtaking him. I am told that he was preparing to escape to Belgium when he was arrested.

Mme. Du Paty de Clam is a sister of the Duc d'Ursel, a great Belgian nobleman, who is also Governor of the Province of Hainault. Her first cousin is Count Mun, head of the Catholic party in the French Chamber of Deputies. Her brother recently married a daughter of Comte and Comtesse de Franqueville, born Erard. They are owners of the Château Muette, at Passy, which was formerly a royal shooting lodge. chateau stands in a large park, with stately avenues of ancient trees planted two hundred years

Mme. Du Paty de Clam had the Clerical party behind her, and Colonel Du Paty de Clam was protected by his cousin, M. Cavaignac. He, feeling forsaker is likely to make revelations.

General Mercier (former Minister of War) shows nervousness, though not the white feather. He, too, was advised to go abroad, but he will not do so.

Before Colonel Du Paty de Clam's arrest his description and photographs of him were sent to the frontier commissioners of police.

A pathetic feature of the Dreyfus case is the eleven long supplicatory letters to President Faure from Devil's Island. Dreyfus fancied that General de Boisdeffre and M. Faure were his friends, and he wrote to them accordingly. His whole heart, soul and exasperated nerves were expressed in these letters.

wonder that M. Faure in dying supplicated all those whom he had injured to forgive him. Those" meant, coming from Faure's lips, Dreyfus and his family. The late President suffered himself to be blackmailed into hindering the work of justice, and Nemesis took him up also. Were he still alive the event of to-day could not have happened. President Loubet has stood out against all tampering with the

Judicature.

Colonel Picquart's memorial was adopted, though in terms, by the Court of Cassation. He is still in prison, but will probably be released

next week.

The judgment of the Court of Cassation was communicated to Dreyfus, and orders have been sent to convey him to Brest.

Mme. Dreyfus is ill. The great joy after the prolonged tension is the cause.

Paris is quiet. Major Marchand is ill from the luncheons, dinners and ovations he has received. He wishes to go home, and will leave Paris soon. His being here prevents hot excitement about Drey-

ZOLA WILL RETURN TO PARIS. London, June 3 .- A representative of The Associated Press this evening secured a brief interview with Emile Zola, who is now living in

LAWTON'S MEN SWEEPING FILIPINOS OUT OF THE FOOTHILLS ABOVE LAGUNA DE BAY.

Manila, June 4, 10:45 a. m.-A vigorous campaign was begun on Saturday against General Pio del Pilar's force of two thousand rebels in the foothills at the mouth of Laguna de Bay and in the towns of Cainta, Taytay and Antipolo, under the supervision of General Lawton. General Hall, with twenty-five hundred men, moved southeast from the pumping station, and Colonel Whalley, who relieved General King in command of his brigade, proceeded east from San Pedro, Macati, the two divisions approaching each other.

Colonel Whalley captured Cainta, with small loss, the rebels fleeing before the advance of the United States troops.

General Hall drove the Filipinos from the vicinity of Mariquina, sweeping them toward

Colonel Whalley's column.

RIOS SAILS FROM MANILA.

HE TAKES WITH HIM THE REMAINDER OF THE SPANISH TROOPS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Madrid, June 3 .- A dispatch from Manila received to-day announces that General Rios, with the remainder of the Spanish troops, has sailed for Spain.

RUSSIAN PROPOSALS AGREED TO.

ONE ARTICLE, HOWEVER, THE AMERICAN PEACE DELEGATES DECLINE TO ACCEPT.

The Hague, June 3.-The Drafting Committee of the Peace Conference to-day held an important meeting, at which M. de Staal, head of the Russian delegation; Sir Julian Pauticefote, chief of the British delegation, and Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, were present.

Articles VII to XII of the Russian proposal, bearing on arbitration, were agreed to almost without modification, though the American delegates declared that they could not admit the provisions of Article X, that monetary questions and questions concerning interoceanic canals should be compulsorily submitted to an arbitration tribunal.

The entire Committee on Mediation and Arbitration will meet on Monday to review the work accomplished by the Drafting Committee. The latter will take up on Wednesday the most important question of all-Article XIII, which deals with the establishment of an arbitration court.

It is expected that the American, British and Russian proposals will be welded into one, and there is every indication of a universal desire to reach the establishment of a system of permanent arbitration, the German delegates, whose opposition was formerly feared, declaring themselves as desirous as the other members of the Conference to arrive at such a conclusion.

ENTIRE INDIAN PARTY LOST.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN DROWN IN THE LAKE OF CLOUDS.

Laggan, Alberta, N. W. T., June 3 (via Seattie) .- Between twenty five and thirty Indians, including men, women and children, were drowned in the Lake of Clouds, hear the Canadian Pacific Railway, while crossing to the reservation to attend a potlatch.

They were travelling in boats rudely manufactured of caribou skins when a collision occurred. Both vessels were rendered useless and the entire party was lost. A third vessel, bearing skins of deer, bear, caribou, mountain sheep Fen waters of the lake. Dense clouds were resting over the surface of the lake, and were responsible for the accident.

MONTSERRAT SHAKEN UP.

FORTY-FIVE EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN FIVE

HOURS DEMORALIZE THE ISLANDERS. Kingston, Jamaica, June 3.-Advices from the island of Montserrat, one of the British West Indies, report that forty-five earthquakes occurred in a period of five hours on May 17, and that these were followed by frequent isolated shocks.

Much damage was done to buildings and gro ing crops, and a few fatalities occurred. The population, the advices say, is demoralized,

The island of Montserrat, which is one of the Leeward Group, is twelve miles in length and eight miles in maximum breadth, having an area of forty-seven square miles. It is mountainous and much broken, with a volcanic soil, and is well adapted to sugar and coffee culture. It is called the most healthful and pleasant of the West

MINISTERIAL BANQUETS IN LONDON.

AMBASSADOR CHOATE A GUEST OF THE BRIT-ISH PREMIER.

London, June 3.-The customary Ministerial banquets were given to-night in honor of the

Queen's birthday. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, entertained at the Hotel Cecil the Prince of Wales, Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and other members of the Diplo-

matic Corps. The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, entertained in Downing-st. The guests of Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary

of State for the Colonies, assembled at the Colonial Office. Among them was Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal. After the banquets the guests all congregated at Lady Sallsbury's reception in Arlington-st. The reception was a brilliant affair.

MOB AFTER A NEGRO.

Atlanta, Ga., June 3 .- A special to "The Constitution" from Cedartown, Ga., says: "The Polk County jail here is surrounded at 11 o'clock tonight by a mob of 200 men clamoring for Grant Bell, a vagamond negro, who was placed there to-day for a brutal assault upon Mrs. J. C. Lumpkin, a widow sixty-five years of age. Deputy Sheriff Hoggand and his deputies say they will protect the prisoner, and trouble is feared. Mrs. Lumpkin's husband was the late J. C. Lumpkin, a son of ex-Governor Lumpkin of Georgia, and she is related to Judge Lumpkin of Atlanta.

"Bell stoutly denied the charge. He sits crouched in his cell, trembling with fear. Prominent citizens are talking to the mob in an effort to induce them to let the law take its course." Bell, a vagamond negro, who was placed there to-

RALLYING AROUND "LIGHTNING JIM."

Friends of "Lightning Jim" Stewart in the Re. publican organization of the XXth Assembly District are preparing to make a fight for him at the primaries in September, in view of an effort to have him deposed as leader of the organization. Lemuel him deposed as leader of the organization. Lemuel E. Quigg, president of the Republican County Committee, is declared to have been working for Stewart's downfall as a district leader for several months. He was instrumental in having Stewart turned out of office as State Inspector of Gas Meters, and now it is asserted that he has caused several men to be turned out of jobs in the Custom House which they obtained on Stewart's recommendation.

ommendation.

Richard M. Lush is named as Mr. Quigg's choice
as Stewart's successor as Republican leader in the
XXth District, and Republican workers in tha,
district who want appointments to office are being
referred to Mr. Lush, instead of to Stewart, for

INCREASED STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

By Plant Line, Boston to Halifax, Hawkesbury,
Charlottetown, Literature, 200 Broadway.—Advt.

MOVING AGAINST PIO DEL PILAR. THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY. DEMAND SEVERE PENALTY.

ROCK ON WHICH THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION SPLIT.

STATEMENT BY THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE RELATING TO THE PROCEED-INGS FOR ARBITRATION-PRO-

> POSALS AND COUNTER-PROPOSALS.

London, June 3 .- The Foreign Office issued a Parliamentary paper to-night giving in detail the proceedings of the Joint High Commission in Washington on February 18 relating to the British proposals for arbitration on the Alaskan boundary. It says the British Commissioners proposed the immediate appointment of an arbitral tribunal to determine the boundary be tween Alaska and Canada from the southernmost point, at Prince of Wales Island, to Mount St. Elias, in accordance with the Anglo-Russian treaty of February 28, 1825, the tribunal to consist of three jurists, one nominated by the Privy Council, one by President McKinley and the third to be selected by the two nomin

RULES SUGGESTED BY THE BRITISH. The rules governing the arbitrators were as

A-Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good the title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of the district, as well as settlement thereof, sufficient to constitute adverse holding nake prescriptive title. The arbitrators may recognize and give ef-

fect to rights of claims resting on any ground valid according to international law or principles of international law that the arbi-trators may deem applicable to the case which are not in contravention of Rule A.

are not in contravention of Rule A.

C—In determining the boundary, if the territory of one party shall be found by the tribunal
to have been at the date of this treaty in occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other
party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case re-

The other articles provide for a meeting sixty days after the printed articles are submitted; that all questions, including the final judgment, shall be determined by a majority of all the arbitrators, the decision, if possible, to be rendered within three months of the close of arguments; and the employment of necessary assist ance of scientific experts, each Government to pay its own expenses, and the other expenses to be equally divided.

The concluding article provides that the high contracting parties shall-engage to consider the result of the proceedings as a full, perfect and final settlement of all questions referred to the

AMERICAN AMENDMENTS.

The Americans accepted the proposals as a basis of adjustment, but proposed, in addition to the Anglo-Russian treaty, that the boundary should be defined in accordance with the Russo-American treaty of cession or as the same shall be established by the tribunal, under rules hereinafter provided, the tribunal to consist of six impartial jurists of repute, three to be nominated by the Privy Council and three by the President of the United States. The Americans also proposed an amendment to Rule C, as

In considering the "coast" referred to in said treaties, it is understoog that the coast of the Continent is intended, and that all towns and settlements on tidewater settled under authority of the United States and under jurisdiction of the United States at the date of this treaty shall remain within the territory and jurisdic-tion of the United States.

The British Commissioners regretted that they were absolutely unable to accept the suggested modification to their proposition, because the suggested American tribunal did not provide a and goats, and manned by four Indians, reached | tribunal which would necessarily and, in the and goats, and manned by four Indians, reached the spot as the last survivor slipped from the capsized boat and disappeared in the Giacier
Ten waters of the late. Desce clouds were ment to Rule C was a marked and important de parture from the rules of the Venezuelan Boundary reference, which left all such questions to be determined by the tribunal, and because the words added by the United States claim that an effect should be given to their occupation of land in British territory which justice, reason and the equities of the case do not require. The British Commissioners also objected that the language used with reference to the coast was open to misconstruction, and they were of opinion that it was useless to press further the negotiations at present, and that they must refer the matter to their Government for an exchange of views in respect to the constitution of the tribunal.

THE QUESTION OF AN UMPIRE,

The Americans inquired whether the British Commissioners had considered the question of selecting an umpire from the American Conti-

The British members replied in the affirmative, adding that they thought it most objectionable. in view of the policy long maintained and recently reasserted by the Government of the United States toward other nations on the said continent. The selection of an umpire by any such nation would not offer a guarantee of impartiality, which was the first qualification

requisite.

The Americans then proposed to proceed to settle the remaining subjects, as they thought it would be unwise to defer adjustments so nearly concluded. Several subjects were so far advanced as to assire the probability of a set-tlement. If, then, all differences except one could now be adjusted, would it not be most commendable to advance neighborly friendship. and could not the respective governments be trusted to settle the principal remaining dif-ferences by direct negotiation?

The British Commissioners replied that all questions should be deferred until the boundary was disposed of, either by agreement or by reference to arbitration, because the manner in which they were prepared to adjust some other important matters must depend upon whether it would be possible to arrive at a settlement of all questions which might at any time occasion acute controversy and even conflict.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

London, June 3 .- A representative here of The Associated Press has been informed that the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, at the conference which he had with the Marquis of Salisbury at the Foreign Office yesterday sub- | for each 50 cents advance in iron mitted dispatches from the officials at Washington, who have considered the points raised by the Canadians in the boundary dispute. These are treated generally, but two points were specially treated, the first defining the line of arbitration to which it is proposed to submit the Alaskan question, and, second, the American view of the Lynn Canal strip claim.

view of the Lynn Canal strip cuain.

A prominent Foreign Office official said Canada's proposition on the first point may be accepted by both parties, and that the fifty years' valid title clause may be made the base of negotiations, in which case they will practically proceed on the Venezuela lines.

ARRANGING A MODUS VIVENDL

Washington, June 3 .- It is learned at the State Department that the negotiations now in progress at London between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury relate entirely to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to avert danger of a hostile collision on the Alaskan border for the present season at least. It is that the negotiations for the settlement of the whole boundary question will be resumed when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns to Washington from The Hague. There is every reason to believe that the attempt to secure a modus vivendi will succeed, but the basis cannot be disclosed at this time.

PRICE'S DEFIANCE OF THE MAZET COM-MITTEE DENOUNCED.

PEOPLE WHO RECALL HIS CAREER AS

WARDMAN FOR A. S. WILLIAMS NOT SURPRISED-MR. MOSS ON THE

CAPTAIN'S HISTORY

The opinion that severe measures ought to be taken to punish Police Captain James K. Price and his counsel for their open defiance and contempt of the Mazet investigating committee was being expressed yesterday in positive and emphatic terms by many New-Yorkers who had read with care the published accounts of the proceedings in the investigation on Friday. It was declared that such flagrantly abusive and bullying conduct by a police captain as that which had been exhibited on the witness stand by Price ought not to be tolerated by the committee. Price's offence, it was declared, was the more unpardonable because it evidently was premeditated. He was acting under the advice of Henry Clay Henderson, his counsel, who was present to encourage him. Henderson's behavior has shocked both lawyers and laymen. His action in drawing a knife and resisting orders of the chairman of the committee to expel him from the courtroom has been regarded as deserving of severe castigation.

BEFORE THE LEXOW COMMITTEE. That Price should exhibit himself as a person

o wholly unfitted for his place as a peace officer does not surprise many persons who remember his career as wardman for Alexander S. Williams in the Tenderloin, and recall how badly both men were smirched by testimony before the Lexow committee. Price was the shadow and pupil of Williams during the years in which Williams earned the title of "the Clubber," and gave the name to the Tenderloin district. Williams acquired a fortune of many thousands of dollars while he was a captain and inspector of police, and he was able to retire on a large annual pension which must be paid to him by the city during the rest of his natural life. It would not surprise people familiar with the career of Williams if a disciple like Price should consider it worthy of imitation, and beome a believer in the ultimate triumph of brutality and vice over decency and virtue.

Frank Moss, counsel for the Mazet committee, as not alarmed yesterday on account of a suit for damages with which he had been threatened by Captain Price. He made a statement regarding Price as follows:

Price made his charge in his bullying fashion before the committee. I called upon him to make it good or to let everybody see that he was only bluffing. I asked him, in every way knew how, for the details of the charge he had made against me. After choosing the comhad made against me. After choosing the committee room as the place to make his charge, he took refuge in the excuse that it was no place to prove it. I have no present intention of pressing the matter further before the committee. The public can judge for itself how much weight there is to Price's accusation, which he dared not go into when called on to

BACK TO 1885.

"Price's enmity to me dates back to 1885, when he was a wardman in the Tenderloin inder Williams, and I as a young lawyer, was trying to clean up the vile plague spot on West Twenty-seventh-st. That locality was the most infamous that ever flourished in the city, and as the representative of property owners I made a determined fight to break it up. When Williams gave me no help I had him placed on trial before the Police Board. Price was opposed to me all the time, and did all he could to defeat my work there. The result of the Williams trial is well known to everybody. It was a tie vote, and one of the Commissioners said he would not vote to convict Williams, but would vote to put his wardman on trial. On this motion the vote was the same. At this

'Again, I tried to clear out a notorious resort West Twenty-seventh-st, near Sixth-ave, t by an Irishman of the name of Joe rohy. The resort was the gathering place Murphy. The resort was the gathering place of toughs and criminals, and was tolerated by the police because the proprietor gave the police information about the criminals who made it their haunt. At the trial Price took the side of Murphy and said to me: 'We are going to

beat you.'
"In 1895, when Price was captain of the
Twentieth Precinct, I was employed by D. J.
Osgood to break up a notorious resort on West
Thirty-ninth-st. Osgood owned a house the

Osgood to break up a notorious resort on West Thirty-ninth-st. Osgood owned a house the value of which was seriously affected by the dives next to it. Three or four indictments were found, and Price, in whose precinct the places had flourished, saved himself by going before the Grand Jury in the cases."

Mr. Moss has not explained his reason for issuing another subpoena for Price, calling for his attendance before the committee on Tuesday. Chief of Police Devery also has a subpoena to appear before the committee again on Tuesday, but Mr. Moss would not say yesterday if Devery was to be examined further as a witness then.

ADDICKS'S MAN THIRD.

Wilmington, Del., June 3 (Special).-With fifteen districts yet to hear from, Dr. John C. Fahey, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Wilming ton by a plurality of about 600 over George W Bush, regular Republican. W. B. Clerk, the Addicks candidate, received 1,385 votes, running third in the Mayoralty race. The Democrats also have ten out of the twelve Councilmen. The Republicans got the City Solicitor and two Councilmen.

WAGES ADVANCING RAPIDLY.

SOUTHERN MINERS ENJOYING PROSPERITY-PRICE SITUATION OF IRON THE CAUSE

Birmingham, Ala., June 3 (Special).-The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company and the Sloss Iron and Steel Company to-day announce an advance of 2½ cents a ton in coal miners' wages, the fourth advance of a similar kind made since March 1. These advances have been declared in March, April, May and June, consecutively. Coal miners will now receive 50 cents a ton, as against to cents a ton four months ago, a total advance of

0 cents a ton, or 25 per cent. The advance is due to the rapid rise in pig iron. the miners having a contract by which they get 40 cents a ton when all grades of iron net the ope-

The advance affects all miners in Jefferson County, about ten thousand all told, and is the most remarkable one that has ever occurred in the Birmingham district in the same space of time. To-day No. 1 foundry iron, which has been recently selling at \$12.50 per ton, jumped up to \$13.50, and it is hard to get supplied ev figure. The indications are that the miners will

OTHER ADVANCES.

York, Penn., June 3 .- Notice announcing another increase of wages has been posted in the York Rolling Mill. After June 19 the men will receive an advance of 25 cents a ton. One month ago wages were raised from \$2.50 to \$3 a ton.

SENATOR HANNA TO GO ABROAD.

SUFFERS FROM RHEUMATISM, AND SEEKS QUIET

Cleveland, Ohio, June 3.-Senator Hanna will leave Cleveland probably next Friday, and expects to sail on Saturday for Europe. "My rheumatism has not improved at all of late," said the Senator today. 'In fact, it has been growing worse, if any-thing, and I realized some time ago that I would have to do something. It was a great effort for me to delay going abroad until after the State Convention. But the Convention is over, and I can now leave the country with a clear conscience. I expect

to start on Friday. I will not put in my time sightseeing, I can assure you. I will try to get my health back. I have been working so long for other people that I think it high time I should do some thing for myself. I will remain in the southern part of France until the rheumatism has entirely left me. On the advice of physicians I will undergo

a thorough course of treatment." Senator Hanna will be accompanied by his his daughter, Miss Ruth Hanna; his niece, Miss Lucia McCurdy, and Miss Phelps.

HENDERSON FOR SPEAKER.

TWO EASTERN STATES IN HIS FAVOR-ELEC-TION PRACTICALLY ASSURED.

Boston, June 3 (Special).-The Massachusetts Congress delegation to-day formally announced its support of General Henderson, of Iowa, for Speaker of the House. The original programme was carried out to the letter. The delegation went further, and decided not to present the to the question of the formal vote in the House

for the Speaker. The meeting was held in the Parker House this afternoon. Nearly all the Massachusetts members of the House were present. At the first formal vote the delegation expressed itself unanimously in favor of Congressman Moody, of Massachusetts. After a protracted conference with him, in which he admitted the futility of any attempt upon his part to secure a large number of Western votes for himself, he withdrew from the contest, amply satisfied with the compliment paid to him by the tender of the unanimous support of the delegation from his own State. A general discussion of the other candidates for Speaker followed, and after considerable talk it was decided that the entire delegation, when it did act, should act as a

unit according to the decision of the majority. This point settled, the decision to support Henderson was soon made. Congressman Mc-Call agreed with this decision by letter, but Mr. Sprague wrote that he would have voted for Sherman had he been there.

MARYLAND FOR HENDERSON. THE FOUR REPUBLICAN MEMBERS DECIDE TO

VOTE FOR THE IOWAN. Baltimore, June 3.-The Maryland Republican members of Congress, Frank C. Wachter, Sidney Mudd and George M. Pearre, met in Washington to-day and indorsed David B. Henderson, of Iowa, for Speaker. The availability of all the candidates was discussed before the vote was taken, which resulted in the unanimous choice of Mr. Henderson.

SOUTH DAKOTA FOR HENDERSON. INSIDE REASONS GIVEN FOR HOPKINS'S WITH-BRAWAL-ILLINOIS DELEGATION LOOK-

ING FOR PLUMS.

Chicago, June 3 (Special).-Congressman Henderson o-night received word that South Dakota had decided to give him her vote. Concerning the with-drawal of Mr. Hopkins, it is said that the Illinois delegation grew fearful of being lost in the distribution of committee plums, and compelled Hopkins to withdraw against his wish. It is also said that another reason for Hopkins's withdrawal had its source in a report that the party leaders-including some of the Administration representatives-were for Sherman, of New-York, for Speaker, and that f Hopkins remained in the contest it made Sherman's election more probable.

BETWEEN SHERMAN AND PAYNE. NEW-YORK CONGRESSMEN-ELECT TO DECIDE WHICH SHALL BE SUPPORTED FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The caucus of the Republican Congressmen-elect Tuesday at noon in Parlor DR of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is expected to decide whether the delegation will support Sereno E. Payne or James S. Sherman in a canvass for the Speakership or fix upon second choice if there can be no agreen New-York candidate. Senator Platt and B. B. Odell, jr., chairman of the Republican State Com-mittee, who arranged for the caucus, may be present as advisers. The organization leaders have Payne or Mr. Sherman, but they have said it would be felly for New-York to have two candidates for Speaker, and it is understood that Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman have agreed to abide by the decision of the caucus. They believe that the contest for the Speakership will be narrowed down to one can-didate from the East and one from the West in a few days. Congressman Henderson, of Iowa, has been the leading candidate of the West for several days, and the Republican Congressmen of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin are pledged to his support.

A TALK WITH MR. PAYNE.

NOTHING TO SAY ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP, BUT GIVES HIS VIEWS ON LEGISLATION.

Washington, June 3 (Special).-Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New-York, one of the candi-dates for the Republican nomination for the Speakership of the next House, was in town to-day on some personal business. On being asked what effect on the canvass Mr. Hopkins's withdrawal

would have, he replied: Well, I don't believe I care to talk about the Speakership now."

"You are still a candidate?" "I guess this is a good time to say nothing at all upon that subject," insisted the New-York Repre-

is especially interested in the passage of a shipping subsidy bill and a currency measure through the next Congress.

"I believe the next Congress will pass a subsidy bill." he said this afternoon. "The time would certainly seem to be ripe for such action. Our export trade has increased wonderfully in the last two years, and I don't see how it can help increasing still further. Business with the new colonies and with the Far East is bound to pick up rapidly. We ought to carry that trade in our own ships, and not transport it under foreign flags. In order to accomplish this, it will be necessary to provide legislation to aid the American merchant marine."

"Do you think the House Caucus Committee and the Senate Finance Committee will be able to reach an agreement on a currency bill?"

"I do, and I think the bill will pass early in the session. I see nothing serious in the way of coming to a satisfactory understanding between the House and Senate on a bill all Republicans can support." subsidy bill and a currency measure through the

Apart from the Speakership contest, Mr. Payne

CONGRESSMAN FOWLER FOR HENDERSON Representative Charles N. Fowler, of the VIIIth New-Jersey District, telegraphed to The Associated Press yesterday as follows:

Believing that the long public service and the peculiar fitness of Henderson, of Iowa, entitle him to the Speakership in the LVIth Congress, I shall favor him for that position.

C. N. FOWLER.

MR. BOUTELLE'S CONGRATULATIONS. Bangor, Me., June 3.-Congressman Boutelle, of district, the senior Representative in service from New-England, who entered the House with Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, in 1883, telegraphed to the latter to-day his congratulations upon the suc ful development of his canvass for the Speaker-

snip as follows:

The Hon, David B. Henderson, Dubuque, Iowa.
Sincere congratulations that the withdrawal of other candidates brings the great West into solid phalanx to the support of Iowa's gallant soldier and veteran leader in the House, and presumably assures your election as Speaker. I am sure that no choice could be more acceptable in New-England than that of the lifelong champion of Blaine and the trusted adviser and leutenant of our great Speaker Reed.

C. A. BOUTELLE.

COLONEL HENDERSON IN CHICAGO. Chicago, June 3 (Special).-Colonel D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, who is the candidate from the West for Speaker of the next National House of Representatives, and to whom the Illinois Con-gressional delegation pledged its support upon the withdrawal of Congressman Hopkins, arrived here to-day to hold a conference with those who are interested in his candidacy. Congressman Hopkins had a conference with Colonel Henderson during

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, L'TD. Steamer to Bag Harbor, Shelter Island, Greenport and Orient. See Excursion column for full par-iculars.—Advt.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LESS ENTHUSIASM OVER THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

LONDON.

ENGLAND SATISFIED WITH THE GERMAN PURCHASE OF SPANISH ISLANDS-

OUTLOOK FOR THE INTERCOL-

LEGIATE GAMES. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

London, June 3.-While the German negotias tions with Spain for the purchase of her remaining Pacific colonial possessions have been quietly carried out, the result has been a foregene conclusion since the close of the war. This compromise was indicated in these dispatches name of any Massachusetts man when it came a year ago, when the relations of the United States and Germany were clouded, and is not one which can justly excite either American resentment or English prejudice. The English press promptly accepts the cession of the Carolines, the Pelews and the greater part of the Ladrones as a good arrangement all around, since it relieves Spain of the burdens of colonial dominion and increases German holdings in the South Seas, and does not operate to the projudice of any foreign Power. No English journal suggests that any possible objection can be raised by the British Government to this acquisition of territory by Germany; as for America, English judgment as expressed by the

> coaling station. The diplomatic view is that Germany received assurances' months ago from both Washington and London that no objection would be raised to the purchase of this remnant of Spanish stock in the colonial trade, and that good relations among America, England and Germany will be promoted by the cession of the islands. The diplomatic phrase is that the entente between America and England has been widened out so as to include Germany in the Anglo-Saxon league of good feeling and helpful co-

> press here is that it cannot feel aggrieved, since

it might have taken the whole Ladrone group,

but was content with singling out Guam as a

While the price paid for the Islands by Germany is not authoritatively known, it is believed to be a considerable sum, which will help to readjust Spanish finances. Spain, relieved from her colonial burdens, is now in a position to concentrate her energies upon resources at home, and steady improvement of her financial position is confidently expected.

There has been a further exchange of views between Lord Salisbury and the American Embassy, without decisive result. The English press has little to say about the Anglo-American negotiations. There is no denial of the essential fact that Canada prevented the settlement of the Alaska frontier, when both the Foreign Office and the State Department were on the point of agreeing on terms of arbitration. The pretext on which this interference was based is purely artificial, since the American title to Dyea and Skaguay has never been questioned. whereas Pyramid Harbor has never been claimed by Canada until recently, and never odcupied at any time. A direct parallel would be the claim on the part of Venezuela that if certain districts of which British Guiana has been in undisputed possession for many years are excluded from arbitration, so must also be other districts for which the Caracas Government might put in an unexpected claim, although never having occupied them. The Foreign Office would not allow Venezuela to take so unreasonable an attitude, but Canada has been at liberty to veto the settlement of the Alaska dispute in this way by challenging the American title to

territory which has never been contested. While the situation has not been changed by any negotiations conducted here this week, it cannot be doubted that public opinion would welcome a settlement which would relieve British diplomacy from the reproach of being entirely at the mercy of Canadian pique and caprice in Angio-American affairs.

filled with detailed accounts of the secrets of the Peace Congress, but there is an unmistakable decline in public interest. While the deputies are active, and the Congress is serving as a clearing-house for the moral reforms of Christendom, there is a general suspicion that too many cooks may spoil the broth. The American proposal for the protection of private property on land and sea during war time meets with the resistance of three great Powers, and the prospect for its adoption is not encouraging. The English opponents of the American principle go to the length of quoting John Stuart Mill and Richard Cobden against it, which seems to indicate that they feel the need of having moral backing from a high quarter. Mr. J. G. Butcher has a closely reasoned article in "The Fortnightly Review" on the subject, in which he contends that while the principle of free ships, free goods, operates against England, it will not be to the interest of the Empire to repudiate the Declaration of Paris. Certainly the controlling forces of public opinion are egainst incurring new moral obligations for the protection of private preperty on the high seas.

tration Committee is evidently embarrassed by the multiplicity of details. There is a marked reaction here this week from the oversanguine view entertained at the opening of the Congress that a permanent arbitration court would be established. While the results of the Congress now seem to be less likely to be practical and immediate than was expected at the outset, the general moral effect of the international assembly will be very great. The proceedings of the Conference at Bloemfontein being strictly private, nothing is yet known definitely, although much is printed in

The Disarmament Committee is not expected

to accomplish any useful result, and the prohi-

bition of the dum-dum bullet on the ground of

inhumanity causes resentment here. The Arbi-

regard to the negotiations between Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger. It may safely be assumed that the Boer President is temporizing and feeling his way, but it is not yet certain whether Sir Alfred has a clear and positive programme of reforms to present. If he has not worked out a practical scheme, nothing will come of this conference, and the wily Krüger will have another easy victory.

The best information at my command from the innermost circles leads me to conclude that Sir Alfred Milner has been allowed to act upon his own judgment, and that the British Government will support him with all its resources in any scheme of reform proposed by him. He is not controlled by Mr. Rhodes in any sense, and his independence, even of Mr. Chamberlain, is a source of strength in dealing with President Kruger. He has great force of character and abundance of tact.

Members of Parliament are droning over the financial votes and the London bill, but the weather is sultry, and public interest in what goes on at Westminster has nearly lapsed. There will be a momentary revival of interest on Monday when the grant of £30,000 to Lord Kitchener is proposed and Mr. John Morley brings in the Mahdi's head on a charger. Evi-

Continued on third page